ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 5, 1854. A student was arrested at Richmondville on Friday, charged with setting fire to the Seminary at that place a few days ago. He is from New York, and his examination is not yet concluded. He is defended by Henry Smith, Esq., of Cobleakill, Schoharie County.

The weather was very warm here yesterday, the theremore reaching 1000 is the abode. Three Narrestands

mometer reaching 1030 in the abade. Three Norwegian emigrants died from the effects of the heat. Many cases of sun-stroke are also reported.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA.

Bosvos, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

The Canada steamship Canada sailed at ness to-day, with 136 passengers for Liverpool, and 19 for Halifax. She takes out \$181,500 in American gold bars.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE .- In joint Conv. shell Democrat.) was elected State Printer on the first ballot by a vote of 105 to 103 for William Butterfield of The Patrict, the present incumbent, and Pierce's friend.

Every vote but one in the entire Senate and House was cast. The Convention then preceded to ballot for Wa den of the State Prison, and reciented Gideon Webster. Democrat. Harry Hibbard, one of the New-Hampshire traiters in Congress, and a candidate for U. S. Senator, had one vote for Warden. James Goodrich of Portsmosth, Democrat, was elected Commissary General.

ABOLITION MEETING IN MASSACHUSETTS .- A gathering of five or six hundred Abolition sts took place in Fra mingham, yesterday. Speeches were made by Messrs.

Garrison Phillips, Remon and others. Mr. Garrison concluded his speech by burning the Constitution of the United States; also copies of the Fugitive Slave law, the decision of Judge Loring, and Judge Curtis's charge to the United States Grand Jury. The act was fellowed by

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON AND AMERICA.

CONTINUED REVERSES OF THE RUSSIANS WOUNDING OF THEIR GENERALS.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA SUSPENDED.

TREATY OF AUSTRIA WITH TURKEY.

Dates: London and Liverpool, June 24.

The United States Mail steamer Washington arrived at this port yesterday, at 5 P. M., from Southampton. bringing 188 passengers and our files of London journals and correspondence from London and Paris to

July 21. The British steamer America also arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing advices from Liverpool and London to June 24, of which we have received a summary by telegraph from Halifax. This dispatch is included below.

The Collins steamship Baltic, from New-York on the 10th June, arrived out at Liverpool at 7 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 21st.

The news from the seat of war is of the greatest

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

London, Tuesday, June 20, 1854. The position of Austria remains what it has been this last twelvemonth; that is to say, Francis Joseph is endeavoring to remain neutral while trying to persuade the western powers that he is ready to go against Russia. He has now again found a new excuse for his temporizing policy in the pro-Russian declarations and tendencies of the so-called German Middle States, assembled in ministerial conference at Bamberg in Bavaria. Saxony, Wartemberg and Bavaria, hostile to an alliance with England and France, openly express their sympathies with the Czar, well aware that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussis are entirely of the same opinion, and but too glad to have an opportunity for delaying their ultimate declaration. It is now the third month since mate declaration. It is now the third month since the papers have daily assured the public that Austria hasbeen perfectly willing to side with the English and French; but in the beginning it was the indecision of the King of Prussia which hampered the energies of Francis Joseph; now again, he must bring his uncles of Bavaria and Saxony around before he can act in favor of Turkey. In the mean time England and France insist upon the expulsion of all the Hangarian and Po-lish officers from the European army of the Sultan, in order to show their subserviency to the principles of

despotism.

The English public pays little attention to all those matters, and takes greater interest in the fate of Mrs. Brough,—late wet-nurse to the Prince of Wales,—who being accused by her husband of adultery, delib-Brough,—late wet-nurse to the Prince of Wales,—who being accused by her husband of adultery, deliberately murdered her six children and attempted to kill heraelf. Had Mrs. Brough been the wet-nurse of Francis Joseph of Austria, we might find the solution of the physiological riddle, how a young man in the aineteenth century cas in cold blood be so blood-thirsty as he is. In Transylvania two patriots were hung by his orders a few days after his marriage. As to the amnesty which at that time was paraded in The London Times and other Austrian papers, some of the Italian exiles to whom their property was restored, have declared in the Turin papers that they had no property whatever, and therefore had no reason to congratulate themselves upon the apparent elemency of the Emperor. This declaration elicited an official article in the Austrian Correspondence, the ministerial organ of Vienna, in which it is broadly stated, that the Austrian government had no intention to supply the revolutionary party with means for carrying on their plans, therefore deliberately restored the property only of such persons as had very little, but detained the large fortunes of the Lombard aristocracy exiled to Sardinia, but of course in self-defense only. Such is the official morality of Vienna.

The latest news from the Continent is very uppalata-

The latest news from the Continent is very unpalata-The latest news from the Continent is very unpalatable to the English press, which has already exuitingly commented upon the satisfactory result of the conference at Teachen. We now hear that the King of Prussia—the "angel of peace," and the best customer of Veuve Clicquot, the celebrated producer of cham pagne—is to meet his imperial brother-in-law, the great Czar, at the Prussian frontier. He is to be accompanied by the Russian General Benkendorf, Aid de-Camp to the Czar, and General Gerlach, his own personal friend, the well known partisan of Russia. It does not seem that such an interview following the protections conference of Teachen can be a foreboding personal friend, the well known partisan of Russia. It does not seem that such an interview following the mysterious conference of Teschen can be a foreboding of a rupture between the German powers and Russia; still The Times denounces Kossuth as an emissary of the Czar, because he plainly tells the people of England that the Austrian alliance is a humbug. The Times acts just like the thief who, detected in picking pockets, himself begins to shout, "stop thief," in order to mislead the public. But The Daily News and all the organs of the Manchester school are likewise frightened by Kossuth's speeches. You know that the Cotton liberalism of Manchester and the Cotton democracy of your South are both shams, and mean neither more nor less than neould be Cotton aristoracy. They therefore always have been the staunch supporters and allies of the Czar, cringing before every despot, and bullying—or rather trying to bully—every true friend of freedom, by their pretensions to a monopoly of freedom and political wisdom.

It seems, likewise, that a Convention has been concluded between Turkey and Austria, of course with the consent of England and France, which gives the right to Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities, as soon as the Russians shall evacuate them. Thus the Austrian is to be substituted for the Russian protectorate. This seems indeed, a strange way to protect the integrity and independence of Turkey, and such a convention is concluded just at the moment when the sincerity of Austria and Prussia, in their opposition to the Czar, begin to be doubted, even by the Ministerial organs. Would it he a reason for surprise if the phrase of Disraeli, charging the Ministry with connivance or credulity should become popular, and if Lord John Russell, in spite of his energetic Guildhall speech, should be suspected of connivance and collesion? The Whigs

have always been friends to Russis, and enouses to Democracy, and if they have to choose between Czarism and Democracy they will side with Czarism. Still the Austrian official organs say, that the atstements in the Moniteur concerning the treaty as to the occupation of the Principalities is premature, but the fact is not denied that negotiations are pending on the subject, and we may say concluded. Arthur Görsey, the Hungarian traitor, is said to have left Klagenfurb, where he had lived under Austrian police "surveillance," on a small pension, and to have arrived at the Russian headquarters in Wallachia. Colonel Kovalewski, the Russian agent in Montenegro, is now at Prague, in Bohemia. Prince Pashkiewitch has received a wound before Silistria. It is likewise reported that General Schilders, who superintends the siege operations, has have always been friends to Russia, and enemies to Schilders, who superintends the siege operations, has been severely wounded; the report that Mussa Pashs, the gallant commander of Silistria, had been killed, is

The Vienna Fremdeablatt-which is not very reliable The Vienna Fremdenblutt—which is not very reliable—states that Prince Pashkiewitch has received orders to retire beyond the Pruth. Should this information prove correct, it would be the greatest triumph for Kossuth, and soon show Austria in the true light axan enemy of the western powers, unless Eugland and France agreed to make peace on condition of the status quo. Probably the evacuation of the Principalities will be followed by new negotiations for peace, and by a shifting of the position of Austria. The combined fleet in the Black Sea has destroyed the Russian magazines at Sulina at the mouth of the Danube. magazines at Sulina at the mouth of the Danube. The next move—preparatory to a descent upon the attack of Anapa, the fortress on the Circassian coast, near to the Straits of Kaffe. Sudjuk Kaleh cannot resist long after the fall of Anapa, which is the more important fortress of the

Turkish territory, and the Austrian occupation of the robber state has been decided upon at Constantinople. Hadji Petros, the Greek fillibuster chief, has been de-feated in Macedonia by the Turks, before he had complied with the summons of his King and retired to Greece. The so-called Greek insurrection, therefore, is now finally quelled by the Turkish forces.

On the 5th of June a corps of 30,000 Turks advanced from Shumla in the direction of Silistria, and on the

13th the Russians made a desperate attack on the fortress, before the relieving army could have arrived. It is here that Gen. Schilders was wounded. Prince Pashkiewitch having been disabled already on the 9th It is here that Gen. Schilders was wounded. Prince Pashkiewitch having been disabled already on the 9th when reconnoitering the position, as a decisive battle was expected with the arrival of the recaforcements from Shumla. The Russians were beaten back, and the capture of Silistria becomes now impossible, since Omer Pasha's reënforcements must by this day have already arrived at Silistria, and it is not probable that the Russians, after the losses of the 13th, have opposed the progress of the relieving force. They could not do it without incurring the risk of being attacked at once in front and in the rear. In consequence of this position of the enemy, it is not improbable that the alege of Silistria will be altogether given up, and that the Russians will evacuate the Principalities, giving place to an Austrian army of occupation, and not to the Turks. The discussion of yesterday night, in the House of Peers, is very characteristic in this respect, and the confidence of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon in the sincerity of Austria must lead to credulity, as Lord Lyndhurst observed, if, indeed, it is not an evidence of connivance and collusion.

Lord Aberdeen, with scuile imbecility, still speaks of peace and satisfactory arrangements, and thinks even the treaty of Adrianople is not so bad as is universally believed. Lord Clarendon congratulates himself and the country upon Austria's policy; and the King of Prussia is going to Stallopoenen, on the Russian frontier, in order to ascertain the conditions of peace to which the Czar will consent under the present circumstances. Still the people of England do not become

to which the Czar will consent under the present cir-cumstances. Still the people of England do not be-lieve that they are betrayed by their aristocratic Govlieve that they are betrayed by their aristocratic Government, and really think that the present war has been waged for the protection of Turkish independence and integrity! The Times has the difficult task of making things look pleasant, and succeeds admirably. People even believe that the military port of Odessa has been destroyed, for The Times assures them that such has been the case, though the Tiger has been destroyed by the very same batteries of Odessa which have been destroyed by the English fleet. They also believe that Anapa has been bombarded, and other such nonsense, and rejoice because Lord John Russell made such an energetic electoral speech in the Guildhall. Indeed, the present Government of England illustrates admirably the principle of Pope Sixtus V: Mundus rult decipi decipiatur ergo. (The world wishes to be deceived, let it, therefore, be deceived.)

The discussion about the future of the Colonies in the House of Peers on Friday evening, though leading to no result, was of high importance as an evidence that their peaceful separation from the mother country, especially that of Canada, is a contingency not at all unlooked for, even in the highest circles of aristocratic statesmen. Indeed the link between England and the Colonies is now only the link of good will, not of constraint, and if Canada could give any security that it would not enter the American Union it would be independent to-merrow, if indeed it desired independence. The slave-power rampant in Congress, may prove such a security.

prove such a security.

Kossuth is invited to several cities of England, but he has decided not to speak now, at least for the next fortnight. Toward the end of June he is to be present at an Anti-Austrian meeting at Glasgow, in Scotland.
The climate of England does not agree with his health, and he is always unwell. Ledra Rollin is likewise ailing. Mazzini is expected back from Italy. Austria has at last come to an understanding with Switzerland. after having succeeded in having some of the Italian refugees residing in Switzerland expelled. The Gov-ernment of this neutral Republic has even promised al-ways to inform the Cabinet of Vienna, about the move-ments of the refugees.

A. P. C.

THE WAR.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

A telegraphic dispatch states that at the Conference at Teschein it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war against Russia, but would place a portion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, June 24, 1854.

General Dumenberg has succeded to the chief command of the Russian forces of the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by the General in command.

Gen. Luders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

From the Baltic-the report of the English loss at Kalmy Karleoy is confirmed.

On tee 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt, and a Stettin telegraphic despatch says, the fleet of apwards of 40 vessels had been signalled from the western end of the land, off Cronstadt.

By the Peninsula mail we learn that Russian agents were

trying to infuse some new spirit into the Mignelite party. The vines of Medina had been almost universally cov-

Sr. Perensburg, June 12. Several ships have arrived with goods, and are likely to and return cargoes.

The officers of the British steamer Tiger it is said are to

Correspondence of The London Times. VIENNA, Sunday, June 18, 1854.

be exchanged for Russian prisoners.

Correspondence of The Leadan Times.

YIENNA, Sunday, June 18, 1854.

The Fremden Blatt of Saturday states that Prince Pashkiewitch has received orders to retire beyond the Prath.
Generals Canrobert and Scalett had reached Varna.

All the magazines at Sulina had been burned.

Yora, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

After the Turks had been worsted at Kalambacha they received reenforcements and totally defeated Hadji Petros.

Patits, Monday Moraing.

The Monitour contains a dispatch from Vienna, dated yesterday, which announces that the Turks in Silistria, on the 18th, attacked the Russians with great fury.

The battle had lasted four hours when the intelligence was dispatched.

Gen. Schilders had just been transported to Kalarasch, severely wounded.

Severely wounded.

It was thought that a body of troops which had been dispatched to relieve Silistria took part in the battle.

Satisfactory advices have been received from Athena down to the 12th of June.

SHEMLA, June 5.

A corps of 30,000 men have advanced to relieve Silistria.

Constantinopte, June 5.

The attack upon Anapa, on the Circassian cost, will be made by ships of the line, as the guns of the steamers are not heavy enough to reach the Russian works.

Lord Redeliffe had quite recovered his health.

Bucharser, June 1.

At 4 o'clock on the 13th the garrison of Silistria made a remendons sertie.

The battle was still raging when the accounts left.

The Turkish reenforcements from Shumla are said to

The battle was still raging when the account are said to have been engaged.

General Schilders was dangerously wounded and transported to Kalarach.

The Oest. Correspondent says that the news in the Monteur of a treaty between Austria and the Porte as to the occupation of the Principalities is, at all events, pressure.

Orrespondence of The London Pally News.

VIENNA, Thesday, June 16, 1854.

An arrangement has just been concluded at Constantinole between Austria and the Porte for the occupation of
the Molde-Wallachian Principalities by an Austrian

corps-d'armée in certain casos. This news is of official

Origin.

The Austrian Archduke Albert arrived at Semlin, oppo-

The Austrian Archduke Albert arrived at Seculia, conosite Belgrade, on the toth, and reviewed the district oversion which is quartered there. At Sentin he received the visit of the Prince of Servia.

A letter from Bucharest of the 2d says that Russia is straining every nerve to meet the difficulties which are secuminating on the southern frontier. All the troops of the third army corps left in Bessarabia in the spring are at once to march to Jassy. They consist of the 1th division of infantry, four regiments of 2,600 mea each, the 1th brigade of foot artillery, four batteries of 12 gams, 20 mea per gun, and two regiments of Cossacks, each of 800 men.

A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg, dating Jane 9:

It has been officially unnounced to the Czar that the June 9:

It has been officially unnounced to the Czar that the eastern European Provinces of the empire can yield no more levies upon the customary principles of recruiting. The War Minister is preparing a new scheme for further levies, in which large classes of the population hitherto exempt will be made liable to military duty. Owing to the immense numbers lost in burassing marches through the interior, the present war is causing a consumstion of men far larger than Europe would be propared to believe is.

On the 2th, during a reconnoissance near Silistria, Prince Pashkiewisch was struck by a ball from the fortress, which indicted a severe contaison on his side, and deprived him of the use of one of his legs. The Marshal caused himself to be removed to Jasay, and delegated to Prince Gorchakoff the chief command of the Russian army.

Correspondence of The London Times.

YIESSA, Monday, June 19, 1854.

The Convention has been concluded at Constantinople between Austria and the Porte, relative to the Danubian Principalities. Its principal conditions are said to be that, if Russia voluntarily retires, the Austrian troops will enter the Principalities, and form a defense between Russia and Turkey. If Russia refuses to retire, Austria will take such measures as may appear necessary to insure her doing so.

On the 13th three mines were sprang before Silistria,

doing so.

On the 13th three mines were spring before Silistria, without doing any damage to the walls.

The Russian storming columns were prepared to mount the expected breach, but were attacked on three sides by the Tarks.

A fearful slaughter took place, and the Russians fled in

A fearful staughter took place, and the Russians ned in terrible disorder.

The Russians were employed on the 14th and 15th in re-moving their dead.

Three Russian Generals were severely wounded, and all the Russian siege works totally destroyed.

On the 13th the garrison of Rustehuk went over to the Island of Mokan, and destroyed all the Russian works

Island of Mokan, and destroyed all the Russian works there.

Viensa, Tuesday Moraing, June 29, 1854.

The following is from a Russian source:

"In the action of the 13th, Gen. Schilders received a wound which rendered the amputation of his left leg necessary, and Prince Gorchakoff received a contusion.

"A Turkish brigade from Shumla succeeded in entering the fortress on the 13th.

"Gen. Grotenhjelm's division is said to have defeated two Turkish brigades, with 6,000 cavalry and 40 guns."

We are informed by our correspondent at Berlin that the Austrian summons that Russia should evacuate the Principalities has created the utmost irritation at St. Petersburg, and that the answer was under discussion.

It is said that much diamion exists among the Russian Generals at headquarters, probably induced by the ill success of the late operations.

The Turks have driven the Russians out of Turtukai, which they have occupied with a strong garrison, and have also strengthened the garrison of Rutschak. The operations against Sillstria are said to have been suspended.

Gen. Luders has been wounded, and Gen. Gorchakoff also, but both are said to be going on well. The life of Gen. Schilders is in danger.

Prince Pashkiewitch, who was on his road to Jassy, is said to have been ordered to return and take Sillstria at any cost.

Correspondence of The Pally News.

Prince Pashkiewitch, who was on his road to Jassy, is said to have been ordered to return and take Silistria at any cost.

Correspondence of The Dally News.

Correspondence of The Dally News.

The Moniteur publishes a dispatch from Bucharest of the 18th, announcing that, since the affair of the 18th before Silistria the siege operations had been suspended.

Details respecting the action itself are wanting; it is not said what troops were engaged in it, whether the garrison or the corps sent to its relief; but it is known that Prince Gorchakoff was wounded.

Gen. Schilders has had his leg amputated at Kalarash.

Gen. Liprandi has evacuated Slatina. He retires with his division in the direction of Piteshti.

The story of the Russians retiring beyond the Pruth is not noticed by the Moniteur, nor is it in any way confirmed. From The Dally News, June 21.

We now learn from the Moniteur that Prince Gorchakoff has been wounded. This news reaches us but a few days after the intelligence that Gen. Schilders, the chief of the artillery, had been put hors de combat. This mishap of Gen. Schilders had been preceded by the shooting down of Prince Pashkiewitch. In the Russian accounts of the wounding of the most eminent of the Russian generals it was stated that his disaster had been caused by the bursting of a shell, but then all the world knows by this time that the Russians never tell the truth. We only know with certainty that the three head men of the Russian armies sent against the Turks have been struck by shet, and the curious question has been asked whether this result has been brought about by the simple fortune of war, or by the Minie Rifle, or by the hands of the Russian soldiers themselves. From all that can be gleaned respecting such a notter, it is just possible that the three generals in have been struck down by their own troops. All the world knows that such things "may happen"—of course "by accident"—and when we remember the horrible way in which the poor Russian serfs are kidnapped, dragged from their homes

Correspondence of The Daily News.

News has reached this place to the effect that Admiral Plumridge, of the English Baltic fleet, had landed 1,500 men from his ships at the captured town of Ulcaborg, and had made prize of a quantity of specie.

The French fleet was seen on the 9th of June at Oster-

gers.
From Sweden we are informed that every military and

From Sweden we are informed that every military and naval preparation is being made. A general opinion is expressed that a declaration of war by Sweden against Russia may shortly be looked for.

From Our Correspondent at Southampton.

The Vienna papers announced on the 17th ult. that Prince Paskiewitch had received orders from St. Petersburg to retire beyond the Pruth and has to surrender to

the Sultan that "material guarantee" so arrogantly claimed, so insolently devized, so feebly, so unskillfully and pusilianmionaly defended.

Whether it be that the Russian Generals found their positions unterable from the vicinity of the Austrian army, whether the presence of the allies at Varna has suddenly impressed them with the hopelessness of their

suddenly impressed them with the hopelessness of their, position, with a broad river in their rear, positioned in their ranks and an overpowering enemy in front, or whether the series of bloody repulses encountered before the walls of Silistria, or whether a combination of all these circumstances have produced this result, cannot exactly be known, but The Times affirms that in a short time there will not be one Russian soldier on the western side of the river Prath.

Printh.

The Paris Mondeur announces that on the 13th June the Turks made a tremendous sortic from Silistria and attacked the Russians with great fury. General Schilders was dangerously wounded, and had to be removed to Kalarash. It was thought that a body of troops were dispatched from Shunla. It appears that on the 13th the Russians sprung three unions before Silistria without doing any damage to the walls. The Russian storming columns were propared to mount the expected breach, but were attacked on three sides by the Turks. A fearful slaughter took place and the Russians fled in terrible disorder. The Russians were employed on the 14th and 15th in removing their dead. Three Russian Generals were wounded, and all the Russian siege-works totally destroyed. The same day the gartison of Rustchuck went over to the island of Mokan and destroyed all the Russians works there.

A dispatch from Trebizond states that the Russians have been surprised and beaten by the Circassians in the Dariel Pars.

Eighty thoughnish Austrian troops were on their march.

heen surprised and beaten by the Circassiaus in the Dariel Pars.

Eighty thousand Austrian troops were on their march from Bohemin toward the eastern frontiers. All the Austrian garrisons were being recuforced, and all the dispossble troops were to be concentrated in Vienna.

The Paris Moniteur publishes an official notification of the blockades of the mouths of the Danube and of the Russian ports and harbors in the Baltic.

The death of Mussa Pasks at Shistria is confirmed. Howas killed by a grenade after an assault which was gallantly repulsed. He refused 2,000,000 roubles offered to him by Prince Pashkiswitch. Immediately upon his death being known, Oner Pasha detached Suram Pasha with 30,000 men to maneuver as if desirous to give bottle, and under cover of this movement succeeded in thrawing 2,000 Turks into Silistria.

From Greece we learn that after the Turks had been worsted at Kalambaca, they received reenforcements and totally defeated Hadji Patros. Kara Tassos, after obtaining two slight advantages, had also been defeated. The allied Embassadors were negotiating an honorable submission for the insurgents, and there were hopes of an arrangement.

The attack upon Ausne, on the Circassian coast, was

submission for the insurgents, and there were sepes of an arrangement.

The attack upon Anapa, on the Circa-sian coast, was to be made by ships of the-line, as the guns of the steamers were not agenty enough to reach the Russian works.

Lord Endelife had quite recovered. His recall from Constantinople, at the instance of the French Government, was expected, as diplomatic action is to be left during the war in the hands of the Commander-in-chief.

Circassia is all in arms, and would cooperate, it was said, in the attack on the Crimea. The camp of Shamy's is fortified by European officers and was assuming the refereive.

fensive.

A private telegraphic dispatch, received by a O reck firm in London, states that a military insurraction, y empathiced with by the feet, had taken place at Sorasi pol and was with didiculty suppressed. The soldiers, y expears,

treated, in good order, across the river and destroyed

their bridges.

The Russians, at latest dates, were in the vicinity of

Kalarash, awaiting reenforcements and orders.

Gen. Liprandi's division and several detached corps were marching in haste from Statina to join them.

This victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having made their appearance. The seige of Silistria being raised, must alter the whole pian of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must

change the plans of the allies. It is surmised that Pash-kiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy. Ere this the Russians have probably relinquished all heir positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hirsova, Matachin and Uscaktcha; and apprehensions of their advance on the Balkans is for the present

Russian accounts, via Bucharest, admit that operations against Silistria are suspended, but say that the seige is not finally raised.

The Russians have evacuated Mogurelli and Sinaiboa. Five thousand Turks have occupied Turtukai, and it was reported (but considered doubtful) that the Turkish garrison of Rustchuk had crossed at Giurgevo, killed four handred Russians, and taken nine gans.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin had issued a circu-

lar on the 7th June announcing the close blockade of the mouths of the Danube; most of the flect were cruising off Sevastopol, but some six or eight ships were at Varus

assisting in the conveyance of troops.

Transports with heavy guns having arrived, it was likely

an assult hight and day upon the redoubts of By-sau forsifications, but they were compelled to retire in consequence of the vigorous resistance made by the Ottoman troops.

"Is the night of Monday, the 2d of this month (29th of May), at 6 o ctock, a Russian division made a still more vigorous assault upon the intrenchments; but at the same moment the garrison of the place, as well as the artillery of the citadel and sill the redoubts, having commenced a fre, the Russians for a moment drew bark. The struggle, however, seen recommenced. A few Eussian soldiers even succeeded in entering by the embrasures of the batterise; but in the affray and the fight, which lasted during three hours, the assailants experienced such a severe loss that their dead filled the ditches of the redoubts and covered the explanate of the fortifications. In this affair the Turks had 50 killed and the same number, wounded; the Russians had not less than 1,500 killed, and, without doubt, a mich greater number wounded. Although in their retrest they were protected by the Rifleman, the Ottoman troops made rather a valuable booty and some prisoners.

The Constitutionnel gives the following resume of the movements of the armies at and near the theater of war:

"We said a few days ago, potwithstanding the contrary assertions of The Trans. that the Ottoman army was proparing to take the officavice with the Augle-French divasions, the early disembarkation of which on the coasts of Bulgaria was announced. The movements which our private information permitted us to anticipate have commenced. Our correspondent at Constantinople, a a letter nation of variety of the division of Canrobert at Bourgas, from whence, after passing the Balkana, it can ruly the Turkish for the division of Canrobert at Bourgas, from whence, after passing the Balkana, it can ruly the Turkish forms to Shussia, and the advanced guard of Omer Pacha, and the reaser part of the curps, which occupied Little Wallsoids, but any of the form of the course which occupied Little Wallsoids,

usual mission produced a sonsation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the Convention between Austria and the Porte for the Austrian occupation of the Moldavis-Wallschian Principalities, was signed at Con-

atantinople on 14th June.

At a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 19th, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved, that if an evasive answer omes from Russia. Austria will forward a final ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian Government that the French will interfere to suppress any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy while the Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. A similar declaration is expected from England.

A Russian loan of 16,000,000 roubles-5 per cent. negotisting at Hamburg, at 87.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Viensa, Friday, June 16, 1854.

There is little chance that the reply of the Emperor Nicholas to the last Austrian note will be favorable, and reliable information has been given me that people in office would be more surprised than pleased should the Emperor Nicholas now consent to relinquish his "material people in office would be more surprised than pleased should the Emperor Nicholas now consent to relinquish his "material people in the subject, which that the text of the note recently forwarsled from this city to St. Petersburg will ever be made public, and therefore it may be well to communicate the information received by the Account Gazette on the subject, which will be found to tally with that already forwarded. The note does not deserve the name of an ultimatum. The Imperial Government does not in any way refer to the recent convention with Prussia. The Austrian Cabinet new has to defend the interests of the empire, and it therefore renounces all claim to be considered a mediator between Russia and the Western Powers. Great stress is laid on this; and it is distinctly state of that the Imperial Government does not undertake to obtain any concessions from the Western Powers should Russia convent to evacuate the Danubian Principalities and the rest of the Turkish territory within a given time. In kindly but positive language the St. Petersburg Cabinet is requested to specify exactly the time by which the Imperial troops will have returned to Russia. It is hoped that the term fixed will not be a distant one. The Austrian Government also expresses a wish that the notice relative to the intended evacuation of the Principalities may be accompanied by such explanations as may serve for the basis of negetiations with the Western Powers, and for a suspension of hostilities.

According to the Vienaa correspondent of the abovennent does in the disposition of the Austrian troops, which

Sense and Turks are evidently preparing for a regular to the content of the conte

te Ottoman empire.

The Austrian forces under Gen. Schlick have already The Anstrian forces under Gen. Schlick have already advanced to the extreme north-eastern frontier of Galicia, and the hendquarters of this division have been transported to Mikulince, a place within about 12 miles of Tanopol, and about 25 miles from the Russian territory. The passes of the Carpathians, through which lie the only roads from Transylvania to Meldavia, are already watched and occupied on each side by detachments of the respective armics; and, when the Austrians cross their own frontier, it remains to be seen what reception they will meet with from the Russian troops on the other side. The two Imperial armics are now so near to each other and are said to be animated with such intense hostility that the alightest contact may give rise to an explosion. It is probable, however, that on this part of the frontier the Russians will fall back on the Sereth and the Pruth; and that, if they assume the offendive at all against Austria, their movement will take place further to the north where the Kingdom of Poland outflanks Galicia, and enables Gen. Panintia, at the head of the first and second divisions of the Russian army, to the least ut have a mouths of the operations on the Daanho,

THE SIEGE OF SILISHIA.

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FROM CIRCASSIA.

The rear guard of the Russian corps, which had evacuated Soukoum-Kalé, had suffered very heavy losses in a desperate battle near Kutais, and the various divisions which had quitted the coast futresses had been unable to effect their junction. The army of Asia was thus cut in two, and the position of many corps was exceedingly critical. Several Mingrelian tribes, heretofore favorable to Russia, had declared against her, and made common cause with Schamy!

Safea Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and At the latest date Schmayl was in full march upon

GREECE.

Advices from Missoloughi to June 14, say that the insurrection was totally extinct at Epirus, but the Turkish troops were marching to Thessaly, where the insurgents refuse to submit.

The U. S. frigates Cumberland and Saranao were at the

THE BALTIC. There has been no news of importance received from the

Two English steamers destroyed the wharf and some

gun-boots at Kemi, Gulf of Bothula.

The English ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Kalva Karlemy, but they were attacked by the Russians and driven back to their ships with the loss of three offcers and three scamen killed, two officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 25 taken prisoners. Admiral Napier had

Trappert with the say green between green control of the same of the section of the same o ventages, at least up to this day, but Admiral Corry is now suchored within sight. However, of late we endeavored to place them on a footing with us by detaching a large portion of the equadron. If the chips attempt Helsingfors they can only get in one at a time, through a narrow channel, epon which a concentrated fire is brought to bear both from the forts and line-of-battle ships, during which each each vessel would be successively exposed to a raking fire the most destructive in its effects. You thus can understand how unequal a contest we would have to undertake; but if the ships muster up a same to come outside, when we will have a clear stage and no favor. I make no doubt we will do them and cursives every justice, and we will render a good account of our conduct to the people of Faghand. Before rushing into mittle commanders must calculate the chances of success, the results of a repulse or defaut, and dispose their forces to meet every emergency. Lhave no doubt that each and all of us will do our duty weak we will do it steadily and prudently; radioess might lead to defeat or serious loss, and in such a case who would there be to oppose the undamaged Russian ships of war, and prevent them from invading England and dictating their own terms at Sheerness and Portsmouth! This view of the question shows how rational is our anxiety to engage the ships first. It is difficult to deal with an enemy so well propared, and under such circumstances, acting selely on the defensive.

Orders have been issued that no Russian prisoners—executives or non-executives—are to be released in future. They will be all sent to England unless an immediate exchange can be effected; however, children, sickly sad aged people are to be the only exceptions to the rule. I hepe our friends in England will remander to prepayther at the Post-Office unless those that have been pre-paid.

About 5] o clock, on the 12th we got under weigh and account of the first in the properties.

hope our friends in England will remainbor to prepay their letters via Dantzie, as the orders are not to take up any at the Post-Office unless those that have been pre-paid.

About 54 o clock, on the 12th we got under weigh and steared on toward the "Gibraiter of the North" in two fines—one consisting of Hogue, Sr. Jean d Arc, and Aasterlitz, led by the Duke of Wellington; the other consisting of Cressy, Princess Royal, and Blembeim, led by Edinburgh, the Bulldog, Driver, and Esmeralda in company. The Imperieuse, Arrogaut and Basilisk joined us, when we brought up about eight miles from Sweaborg, although it did not appear more than half that distance. The Dragon, Driver and Basilisk were now sent on to survey the waters close in by the fortress. They went within 800 yards of the shore, in a position where evidently there were no guns to beer upon them, otherwise the ships must have been fired upon. The troopsawarmed in great numbers along the shore, locking magnificent in their polished cuiraues and glittering helmets. The steamers did not fire unprovoked they could not have done so. The water has been found quite deep.

The view of Sweahorg and Helsingfors from the ships was most picturesque. The day was snany and warm, and not a rippic disturbed the tranquilling of the water. Helsingfors stood before us respleudant from the whiteness of its palacea in the noonday glare. Its principal cathedral, surmounted by a graceful and lofty dome decorated with purple and crowned by a golden globe, sparkled and flickered with a lustrous and tremulous light, its classical collonade stood out in bold relief, while its minaret-looking, angular towers reflected bright flashes from their small gilded points.

A three-decker is moored head and stern right across the harbor's mouth, a long, narrow, rocky island, with an inregular spire, forming a natural sea-wall, runs along the irregular spire, forming a natural sea-wall, runs along the intensity of the line are showing. To the wostward tas the harbor smouth, a long, narrow, r

of the place.

We now get letters every week from home, but no newspepers have as yet come to hand; we are consequently out of news and look forward to bradles of this luxury by the first ship. The blockade of all Russian and Finnish parties strictly kept up. The Seedes at Fare (our coal depote are resping a rich harviet out of our countrymon by the